

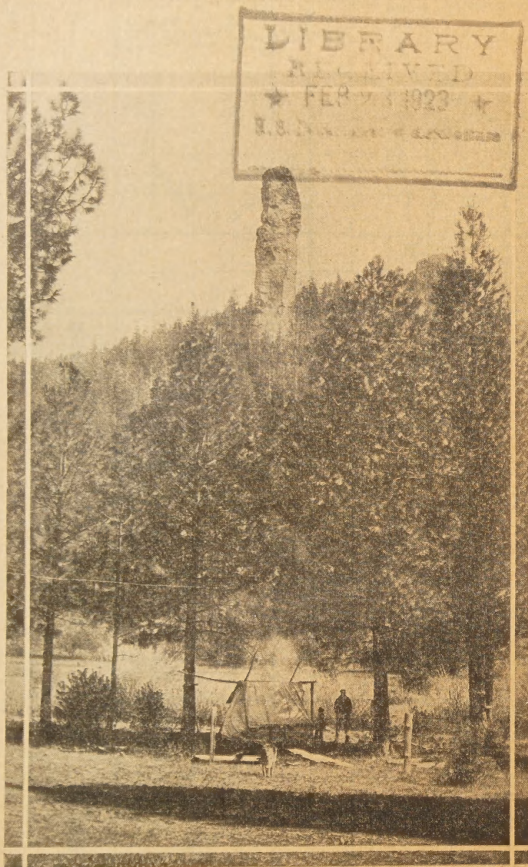
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INFORMATION MAP

# OCHOCO NATIONAL FOREST OREGON



ITS PURPOSE AND ITS RESOURCES



## OCHOCO NATIONAL FOREST

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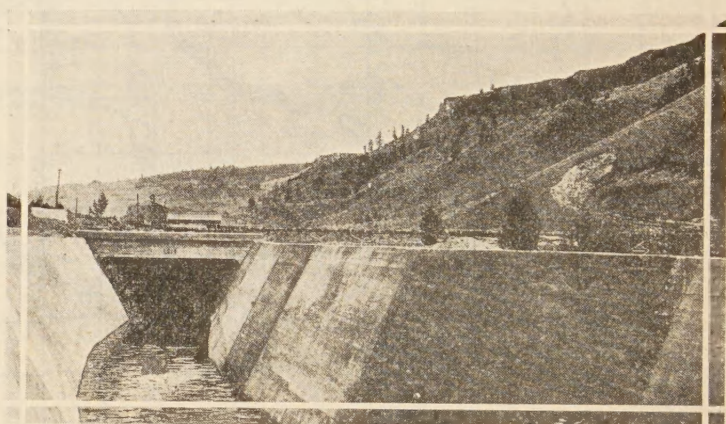
THE Ochoco National Forest, located in almost the geographical center of Oregon, has an area of nearly one million acres. It includes the western spur of the Blue Mountain Range, and is made up of three divisions. Within its boundaries is found some of the finest western yellow pine in central Oregon, the total stand estimated to contain seven billion feet board measure. The Forest not only has great timber resources but contains extensive grazing lands. It also contains



the headwaters of the principal streams rising in this region, such as Crooked River; several tributaries of the John Day River; Ochoco, Trout, Mill, Bear, Bridge, Rock, Marks, Emigrant, and Silver Creeks. At certain seasons of the year fishing is good in these streams. Hunting is good on certain portions of the Forest, where deer are fairly plentiful and a bear occasionally shows himself.

The extensive grass lands of the open yellow-pine forest have been used primarily for grazing cattle, horses, and sheep, and these forage areas support approximately 20,000 head of cattle and horses and 90,000 head of sheep during the summer months. It is conceded to be one of the most valuable grass areas in the West.

The use of the Forest for recreation has not as yet been developed to any considerable extent. Now that the Ochoco Highway is completed, this resource will undoubtedly be more generally



utilized. Wildwood Forest Camp, about 2 acres in area, near the summit of the mountain between Prineville and Mitchell, has been fitted up by the Forest Service with tables, fireplaces, benches, toilets, garbage pits, etc. It is inclosed by woven and barbed wire fencing in order to protect it from live stock and to keep it sanitary for the public's use. You are welcome—but you are requested to observe the well-recognized laws of sanitation and to be very careful to extinguish your camp fire completely before leaving it.



There are other desirable unimproved forest camp sites available along the Ochoco Highway and at various other places on the Forest. Particularly desirable places may be found on Canyon Creek and on Marks Creek (tributaries of Ochoco Creek), in the vicinity of Summit Prairie, Mill Creek, Deep Creek (tributary of Crooked River), Rock Creek, and near Snow Mountain on the Emigrant and Silver Creek watersheds.

### NATIONAL FORESTS AND IRRIGATION

The two main purposes of the National Forests are the growing of timber and the protection of stream flow, whether the waters be used for domestic supply, irrigation, or water power.



Just before reaching Prineville, from The Dalles way, one passes through the big Ochoco Irrigation Project, which embraces about 22,000 acres of some of the most fertile soil in Oregon. The water that makes this project possible comes from the protected watersheds within the Ochoco National Forest. Likewise, the source of water for the Silver Creek Irrigation District, which covers

about 18,500 acres, is in the Snow Mountain division of the Ochoco National Forest. It is thus extremely important that the watersheds for these irrigation projects be kept in timber and protected so that there may be a continuous and steady flow.

### FOREST FIRE LOOKOUTS

The fire-lookout stations are an important part of the protection system of the Forest Service. These are located on high and exposed mountain peaks, from which a wide area is visible. Here the Forest Service builds a small house or shelter in which the lookout man lives throughout the few months of the dangerous forest-fire season. He is connected by telephone with the District



Ranger and the Forest Supervisor's office, and has before him at all times a forest map and an instrument for locating accurately all smokes that he sees. His hours are from daylight to dark, and it is his job to spot each smoke and report its location to the District Ranger, whose duty in turn is to see that the fire is put out. The lookout man's job is a lonely and at times a dangerous one.



The following lookout points on the Ochoco Forest are continuously occupied during the fire season:

Emigrant Butte.

Snow Mountain.

Divide Ranger Station.

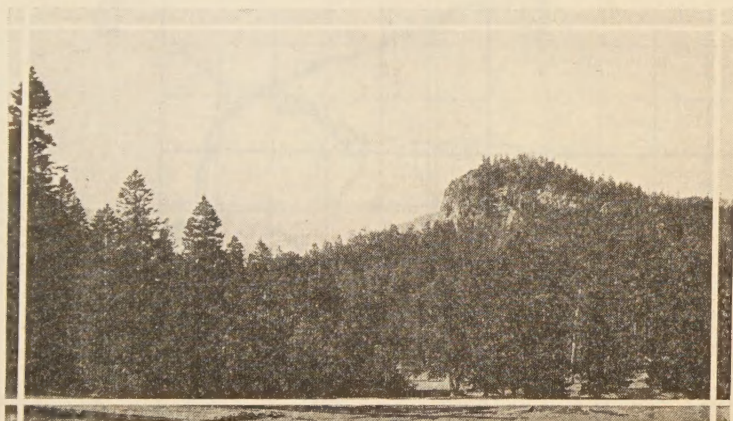
Lookout Mountain.

Mount Pisgah.

Spanish Peak (Bald Mountain).

Wolf Mountain.

A splendid view of the surrounding country can be had from all these points, but a particularly fine view of the Cascade Range to the west may be had from Lookout and Snow Mountains, and from Divide Ranger Station.



### THE FOREST FORCE

Supervisor's Office, Prineville, Oreg.

Forest rangers at Prineville, Oreg.:

Cabin Ranger Station (on Mill Creek).

Ochoco Ranger Station (on Ochoco Creek,  
near Ochoco Highway).



Beaver Ranger Station (on Ochoco Highway).

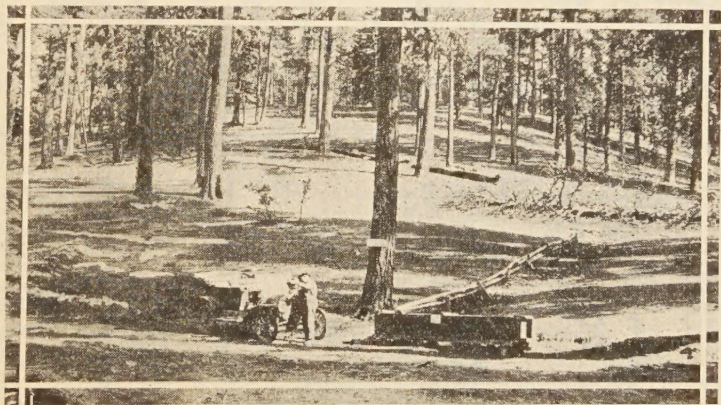
Derr Ranger Station or at Antone (winter headquarters).

Paulina, Oreg.

Maury Ranger Station (on Maury Mountain district).

Allison Ranger Station (in Snow Mountain district).

All of the foregoing officers will be glad to furnish information regarding the resources of the Forest and the aims and purposes of the National Forests. They ask you to be careful at all times with your camp fire, to put out any fire you may find, and to report any fire or lawlessness to them. Their chief duty is the protection of the forests from



fire, and in this you can be of the greatest assistance. All ranger stations have telephones. Over 70 per cent of the forest fires that occur annually are due to human causes, and are, therefore, preventable. Do your share to reduce this percentage. The other 30 per cent are due to lightning and can not be prevented.

*The mountain ranges within the National Forests are summer pasture for many thousands of sheep and cattle. This live stock is in the National Forest under permit from the Government. The owners pay a grazing fee which helps reimburse the Government for the money it spends each year in the protection of the Forests from fire. The cowmen and sheepmen cooperate fully with the Forest Rangers in fire protection.*

## **BE SURE**

Your cigarette stub is out before  
you throw it away.

Your camp fire is out before you  
leave it.

*When you clean your fish don't throw the refuse in the streams; some one may be camped below you, or you may sometime wish to camp below on this same stream. Hundreds of people get their drinking water from the streams on the National Forests. Bury all camp refuse and body excrement. Obey the well-recognized laws of ordinary sanitation.*

*Take care of your fire and be sure that it is entirely out before you leave. Set an example for the other fellow.*

## REMEMBER

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The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country, large areas of valuable range, as well as the headwaters of the important streams of the West.

Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE.

DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS.

LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN.

The National Forests belong to the people. Don't impair the value of your own property by damaging it.

This folder tells you about the recreation features of the Ochoco National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, and other things you want to know.

*It's your National Forest and your playground—help protect it from fire.*



## SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES

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1. *Matches*.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. *Tobacco*.—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. *Making camp*.—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from around it.

4. *Leaving camp*.—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and earth.

5. *Bonfires*.—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

6. *Fighting fires*.—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. Forest Ranger or State Fire Warden at once. Keep in touch with the Rangers.

*Let's keep our National Forests as we do our lawns, not as we do our city dumps.*

## SIX RULES FOR SPORTSMEN

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1. *Be a real sportsman.*—There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.

2. *Make sure it's a buck.*—If you can't see his horns—she hasn't got any.

3. *Help to enforce the game law.*—Game and fish are public property, and only a game hog will take more than his fair and legal share. Violations should be reported to the nearest deputy warden, forest ranger, or game protective association.

4. *Respect the ranchman's property.*—He regards the man as an outlaw who leaves his gates open, cuts his fences, disturbs his live stock, or shoots near his dwellings. Put yourself in his place.

5. *Be careful with your camp fire and matches.*—One tree will make a million matches; one match can burn a million trees.

6. *Leave a clean camp and a clean record.*—Unburied garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments for a sportsman to leave behind him.

A copy of the Oregon fish and game laws may be had on request from the Supervisor or from any Ranger.

*If you cut the trees around the camping ground, you will soon be camping on a woodpile instead of in a cool, clean Forest.*

## ASK THE RANGER

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Information will be gladly furnished by the Forest Supervisor at Prineville, and throughout the National Forests the various officers of the Forest Service will gladly give information and assistance. All they ask in return is a clean camp and care with fire, which is the arch enemy of green forests.

If you find a fire, put it out if you can, but be sure in any case to report it to the nearest forest officer. Failure to do this may result in the total destruction of your favorite camping place, to say nothing of the loss in timber and range.

There are Forest Service telephones scattered throughout the Forest which you may use. When you pass a Ranger Station it is a good plan to give the Ranger your name and destination so that important messages may be sent to you.

The Forest Service allows the leasing of small tracts of land for summer homes. Ask any Forest officer for details.

*The Forest Service has spent considerable time and money putting up signs for the benefit of the public; please leave them unmutilated and undisturbed.*



## YOU ARE INTERESTED IN PUBLIC HEALTH AS WELL AS PREVENTION OF FIRES

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EACH YEAR HUNTERS, CAMPERS, TOURISTS, AND FOREST RANGERS CONTRACT TYPHOID FEVER OR ENTERIC DISORDERS FROM THE POLLUTION OF STREAMS. , ORDINARY CARE WILL PREVENT THEM. THE LAW REQUIRES IT.

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Regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture prohibit having or leaving in an exposed or insanitary condition on National Forest lands camp refuse or débris of any description, or depositing on National Forest lands, or in the streams, lakes, or other waters within or bordering upon National Forests, any substance which pollutes or is likely to cause pollution of the said streams, lakes, or waters.

Section 114 of the laws of Oregon says:

Any person or persons who shall place or cause to be placed any part of the carcass of any dead animal, excrement, putrid, nauseous, noisome, decaying, deleterious or offensive substance into any river, creek, pond, road, street, alley, lane, lot, field, meadow or commons, or if the owner or owners thereof shall knowingly permit same to remain in any of the aforesaid places to the injury of the health or to the annoyance of any citizen of this State, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and every twenty-four hours after conviction therefor during which said person may permit the same to remain, shall be deemed an additional offense against this section.

Each Forest Supervisor in the State of Oregon is a Deputy State Health Inspector.

Regulation P-4 of the Forest Service provides as follows:

The following acts are prohibited: Having or leaving in an exposed or insanitary condition on National Forest lands camp refuse or débris of any description, or depositing on National Forest lands or being or going thereon and depositing in the streams, lakes, or other waters within or bordering upon the National Forests any substance or substances which pollute or are liable to cause pollution of the said streams, lakes, or waters.

Report any offenses either to the nearest Forest Ranger or to Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, Oregon State Board of Health, Portland, Oreg.

*You know how you dislike to camp among old tin cans and torn papers, so clean up your camp.*

# PREVENT FOREST FIRES



## IT PAYS





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
W. R. GREELEY, FORESTER

# OCHOCO NATIONAL FOREST

OREGON

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

NORTH AMERICAN DATUM

1922

Scale 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- ADJACENT NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY